

BULK OF ESTATE LEFT TO MRS. REID

Will of Late Ambassador Is Filed for Probate.

WIDOW RECEIVES ALL BUT \$110,000

She Becomes Practically Sole Owner of New York Tribune, of Which Her Son Will Continue as President—\$50,000 Is Given to Fresh Air Fund Association.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, January 10.—The will of Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador to Great Britain, which was filed for probate in Westchester County, leaves all but \$110,000 of the estate to his widow, Mrs. Reid, who is named as sole executrix, filed a petition to-day asking that the document be admitted to probate.

The will is holographic, and every word of it except the signatures of the two witnesses is in Mr. Reid's own hand. It was written on November 3, 1904, on three pages of a library size letter paper.

Left to Mrs. Reid.

At the time Mr. Reid executed his will his son, Ogden Mills Reid, and his daughter, now the wife of the Honorable John Hubert Ward, of England, were young children. Mr. Reid expresses the wish that certain real estate in Ohio and the Adirondacks shall ultimately pass to his son and daughter, and that his son should succeed him in the control of the New York Tribune, but the disposition of these matters is left absolutely with Mrs. Reid.

The will makes the following bequests: Ella Spencer Reid Harrison, a niece, \$5,000; Robert Everett Smith, nephew, \$5,000; Donald Nicholson, Nathaniel Tuttle and Henry Hall, \$10,000 each; William Conley and Bill M. Conley, his wife, \$500 each; James T. Tolman and Susan Tolman, his wife, \$150 each; Ernest Birch and Cecile Birch, his wife, \$100 each.

The Tribune Fresh Air Fund Association gets a bequest of \$50,000. The will concludes: "All my property, of what so ever sort and description, I leave (subject to the payment of these specific bequests) to my beloved wife, Elizabeth Mills Reid. I desire my wife to be the sole executrix of this will and request that she may serve without giving bonds. The witnesses were Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. Reid's brother-in-law, and Mary Bertha Scott.

Practically Sole Owner of Tribune.

Colonel Henry H. Sackett, of counsel for the estate, said to-day that Mrs. Reid was the largest stockholder of the Tribune Association, as he had been since 1875. Mrs. Reid was the next largest stockholder, and under the will she becomes the sole owner of this stock. Colonel Sackett said: "Mrs. Reid will therefore not only retain the control of the Tribune, but will hold nearly all the stock, except what is held by other members of her family. Her son, Ogden Mills Reid, has been actively engaged in the publication of the newspaper for many years, at first as a member of the city staff, and later as managing editor, at the same time being a director and officer of the Tribune Association. He was secretary prior to January, 1912, and since then has been president, and will continue as the head of the corporation."

Colonel Sackett said that Mrs. Harrison, one of the legatees, and the nephew, Robert E. Smith, live in Ohio. Mr. Nicholson was on the editorial staff of the Tribune for many years, and is now editor of the company. Mr. Hall was also long on the staff. Mr. Tuttle was for a long time the treasurer, while the other individual legatees were employees of Mr. Reid.

Colonel Sackett said that Mr. Reid had always taken a deep interest in the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, to which he left \$50,000.

BANDITS STILL AT LARGE

They Menace to Elude Four Police "Dreadnoughts."

Chicago, January 10.—From sundown last night to sunrise to-day five automobiles, carrying heavily armed, desperate men, threaded the boulevards of Chicago.

In four of them were the pick of the city's police force. In the fifth were the two "automobile bandits." And for some reason these two parties never met.

The four police "dreadnoughts" were scouring the haunts of outlaws, somewhere in the suburbs, early in the evening, when the other automobile leisurely drove up to a jewelry store, half a block from the police station. Two men smashed the window in the store, took jewelry valued at \$1,000 and drove off.

TAKING STRIKE VOTE

Telegraphers on Southern Railway May Quit Work.

Memphis, Ga., January 10.—Fifteen hundred telegraphers of the Southern Railway are voting on a strike. It was learned here to-day from the representatives of the telegraphers.

The telegraphers demanded an increase in pay of 18 per cent in November. At a conference on November 20 this request was considered and action postponed until December 27. Then the request was refused, and at a conference of telegraphers the strike vote was planned.

Southern Railway headquarters are in Washington, and the strike vote will be compiled there. It is stated here.

CHARGES AGAINST FEDERAL JUDGES

House Asked to Investigate Van Valkenburgh and Pollock.

ACTION STARTED BY CITY COUNCIL

Kansas City Believes They Had Ulterior Motives in Appointment of Receivers and Subsequent Increase of Rates by Gas Company—People's Rights Destroyed.

Washington, January 10.—The investigation of the conduct of two Federal judges, Judge Van Valkenburgh, of the Western District of Missouri, and Judge Pollock, of the District of Kansas, was asked for to-day in a petition of the Common Council of Kansas City, Mo., presented to the House by Representative Borland, of Missouri.

The resolutions charge that Judge Pollock and Judge Van Valkenburgh appointed receivers for the Kansas Natural Gas Company, which it is explained, is controlled by the United Gas Improvement Company, of Philadelphia, who were "friendly to the interests, design and purpose" of those two companies. A further charge against Judge Pollock is that he issued an order to the receivers directing them to charge an increased price for gas delivered to the Kansas City Gas Company.

The resolutions charge that the actions of the judges is an unfair use of judicial power and destructive of the fundamental rights of the people. It is further charged that Judge Pollock is depriving the people of Kansas City of light and fuel, and that he is being "aided and abetted" in his purpose by Judge Van Valkenburgh.

The Kansas Natural Gas Company was a pipe line company, and furnished a natural gas from Oklahoma to the Kansas City Gas Company, which distributed it for 25 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

Both companies are alleged to be owned and controlled by the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, which, it is said, also controls the Wolbach Street Lighting Company of which the appointment of receivers was made by Judge Van Valkenburgh.

The Kansas Natural Gas Company claimed the natural gas in Oklahoma was becoming exhausted and that a higher price should be charged. The resolution declares that testimony taken in judicial proceedings demonstrated that an adequate supply of natural gas still was accessible.

Price of Gas Raised. On October 9, 1912, according to the resolution, the Kansas Natural Gas Company obtained from Judge Pollock the appointment of three receivers, and resolution claims the consumers to pay a much greater price for their gas, and under the design and purpose of the receivership was so plain that Judge Pollock could not possibly have been ignorant thereof.

On December 28, 1912, Judge Pollock made an order directing the receivers of the Kansas Natural Gas Company to refuse to sell gas to the Kansas City Gas Company unless they received at least 31 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

BATTLE WITH POLICE

Strikers and Officers Clash in Free-for-All Fight.

New York, January 10.—Union pickets and striking garment workers joined forces to-day in a free-for-all fight with strike breakers, private detective guards and a couple of New York policemen on Lafayette Street, resulting in a riotous scene.

One party of twenty-five men, led by a woman, were marching up and down in the clothing district persuading strike breakers to join them. One party of twenty-five men, led by a woman, were marching up and down in the clothing district persuading strike breakers to join them.

Complete paralysis of the clothing trade in greater New York was threatened to-day, when the leaders of the waists and dress makers' union—the last of the garment workers to remain at their posts—declared the vote of their workers had been taken and that their entire body, numbering between 2,000 and 2,500, would walk out Monday morning.

The control of the waiters' strike now in the hands of the Industrial Workers of the World, and Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, of Lawrence strike fame, preparing to rekindle the enthusiasm of the strikers at a mass-meeting to-night, the police doubled their guard around the principal hotels and restaurants in anticipation of a general extension of the difficulty.

The Waiters' and Cooks' Unions have taken new courage from the assumption of control by the Industrial Workers of the World, and the strike was expected to spread to half a dozen new hotels.

German Consul a Suicide.

Chicago, January 10.—Ernest Boden, forty-four years old, vice-consul for the French government at Cassel, Germany, committed suicide at a hotel to-day by shooting himself in the head.

Dependancy, due to ill health, is believed to have caused him to end his life. He is said to have been wealthy and was traveling in this country for the benefit of his health.

FATE OF ARCHBALD NOW WITH SENATE

Upper House, Sitting as Jury, Considers His Case.

DELIBERATIONS WILL BE IN SECRET

Balloting Will Be in Public, and Two-Thirds Vote on Any One of Thirteen Articles of Impeachment Will Bring About Removal From Office.

Washington, January 10.—Impeachment of Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the United States Commerce Court, to-night became the subject of consideration for the Senate sitting as a jury. The trial that has engrossed the attention of the Senate for more than four hours a day since December 3 came to an end when Representative Clayton, of Alabama, concluded the final argument of the House managers with another appeal for the removal of Judge Archbald because of alleged misconduct.

Just as the Senate was about to adjourn, Senate Reed, of Missouri, asked permission to submit one more question to Judge Archbald as to whether or not he had altered the record of testimony in the Louisville and Nashville rate case before the Commerce Court. His correspondence with Attorney Helen Bruce, in this case, furnished the foundation for one of the articles of impeachment.

Judge Archbald's attorneys declared that if the question were submitted, they would require an opportunity to make further arguments. A secret session was at once ordered, and at the end of more than an hour's debate it was announced that the Senate declined to order the question submitted.

Behind Closed Doors.

The Senate will resume its consideration of the case behind closed doors to-morrow. No vote upon any of the thirteen separate charges is expected until Monday. While the Senate will consider the case in secret, it will vote in open session. As soon as the time for voting has been set, the House will be notified, and the House managers and Judge Archbald's attorneys will have the opportunity to witness the expression of the final decision.

The full penalty that may be imposed by the Senate includes not only removal from office, but disbarment of Judge Archbald from ever holding any position of public trust in the future.

Separate votes will have to be taken on each of the thirteen articles of impeachment. A two-thirds vote would be necessary to convict Judge Archbald upon any of the counts. Two new Senators, J. N. Heiskell, of Arkansas, and R. M. Johnston, of Texas, who have not yet reached Miami, the physician who will endeavor to ascertain whether the oil magnate is physically able to give the committee testimony.

Mr. Pajo declined to make public his plans for intercepting Mr. Rockefeller or the name of the physician to be employed by the committee.

Mr. Rockefeller will be examined by representatives of the committee on American territories," said Mr. Pajo.

"Further than that I can say nothing at this time."

It is understood that Mr. Pajo has arranged with a physician to examine Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Rockefeller sailed for Miami to-day from Nassau, New Providence, on the steamer Miami.

Foodstuff Prices Still Are Soaring

Washington, January 10.—Soaring prices of foodstuffs are pictured in a new set of figures compiled by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor from its investigation of the cost of living in thirty-nine American cities.

Between August 1911, and August, 1912, only two things decreased in price—potatoes and sugar. Meanwhile everything else advanced.

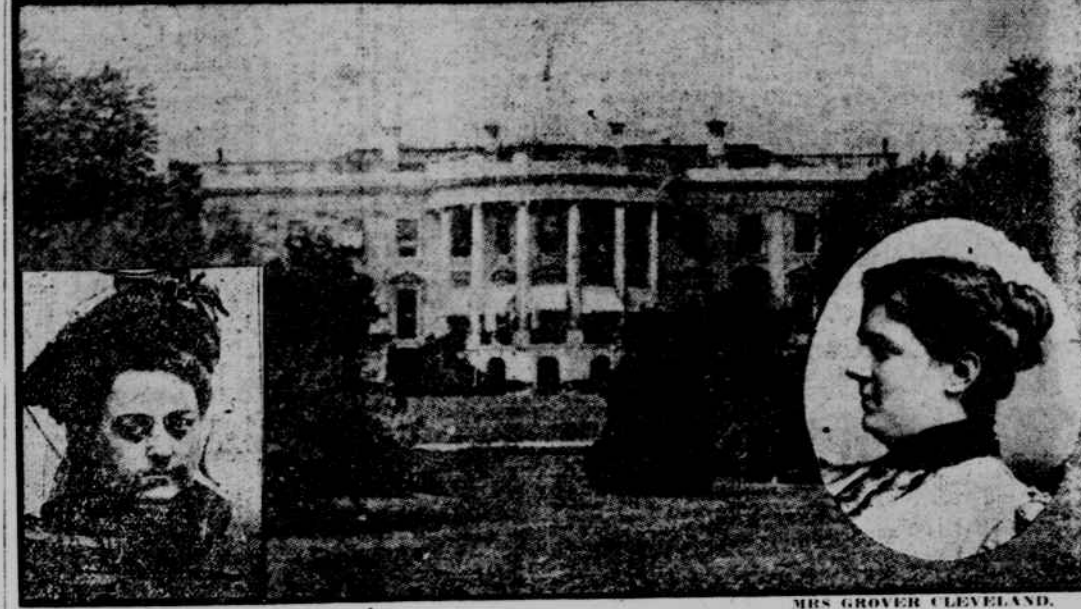
In Boston alone steak had advanced 24 per cent; in Buffalo, 19 per cent; in Atlanta, 8 per cent; in Chicago, 19 per cent, and in Birmingham, 15 per cent.

The figures showing the advance in prices during the last ten years show the following increases:

Sugar, 6 per cent; butter, 34; milk, 35; flour, 34; potatoes, 46; eggs, 47; lard, 37; beans, 50; sirloin steak, 62; ham, 63; rib roast, 63; cornmeal, 64; round steak, 86; smoked bacon, 100; and pork chops, 105.

Within the thirty-nine cities the department investigated five out of six of the total population of the United States, two-fifths of the urban population and approximately one-third of all the people engaged in gainful occupations, not including farmers.

Wives of Three Presidents Will Dine Together in White House



MRS. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND.

MRS. WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Washington, January 10.—For the first time in the history of the country, three women, claiming the distinction of having been the wife of a man who was the President of the United States, to-morrow night will gather under the roof of the White House, and will be seated at the same dinner table.

The dinner will also mark the meeting for the first time of the widows of two former Presidents and the wife of a President at the White House. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Grover Cleveland will be the dinner guests of Mrs. William Howard Taft.

Mrs. Cleveland, for nearly two presidential terms, the mistress of the White

House, has been in Washington since Wednesday as the guest of friends.

Mrs. Harrison reached Washington this afternoon. They will be greeted by Mrs. Taft to-morrow when they go to the White House, and will be shown through that famous structure.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland is now a guest in the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, and Mrs. Harrison arrived at 1 o'clock to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Parker, widow of a Commander of the United States Army.

Mrs. Harrison will be a guest to-morrow at the dinner originally planned by President and Mrs. Taft for Mrs. Cleveland, and she will then return to her home in Indianapolis.

These statements, coming at the end of a day of routine examination, during which Mr. Baker reviewed in detail operations of himself, his bank, the First National of New York, and J. P. Morgan & Co., in the issuance of bonds, startled the committee and Mr. Baker's counsel, Foster A. Baker and John C. Spooner. The committee had gone beyond its usual hour of adjournment in order to conclude the examination of Mr. Baker to-day. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, was wading through a mass of statistics relating to bond issues handled by Mr. Baker's associates. Suddenly he paused, leaned forward in his chair and shot a question at the seventy-three-year-old financier, who, despite his long examination, was cheerful and confident.

"Think there is no trust,"

"Mr. Baker, I suppose you do not think there is a money trust," demanded the lawyer.

Committee spectators and counsel sat forward in their chairs, and the hearing room, but a moment since dull and stolid, grew tense with expectancy. The witness leaned back in his chair, smiled quietly about him, and replied:

"I do not think there is."

"What do you understand by a money trust?" Mr. Untermyer continued.

"I give it up. I don't know," said Mr. Baker, with a chuckle.

"Then you do not know whether there is one or not, do you?" demanded Mr. Untermyer.

"No, I do not. I do not take much interest in that."

"Do you think there is any kind of trust in anything?" queried the lawyer.

"That is what they call them—all these combinations," said the witness.

"There are some, are there?"

"There are them that is big."

"And whether there is a money trust or not you would not like to say?"

"No."

"Suppose," said Mr. Untermyer, "we define a money trust as an established identity of community of interest between a few leaders of finance which has been created and held together through stockholders, interlocking directorates and other forms of domination over banks, trust companies, railroads, public service and industrial corporations, and which has resulted in vast and growing concentration and control of money and credit in the hands of a comparatively few men. Taking that definition is there any doubt of the fact that there has been of late years a vast and growing concentration of credit in the hands of a few men?"

"Well, there is a great amount of money that has come together, more or less concentrated," replied Mr. Baker, after a pause.

Admits Great Mergers.

"There have been great mergers of financial institutions, have there not?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Yes, sir."

Here Mr. Untermyer reviewed some of the recent combinations of financial institutions in New York.

"And there have been a great number of those consolidations in different parts of the country?" he continued.

"Yes," Mr. Baker responded.

Mr. Untermyer asked Mr. Baker as to a "change of policy" on the part of the banks in the last ten years looking toward the combination or control of financial institutions. Mr. Baker said he had been concerned in combining some banks and knew of some other combinations, but said he knew of no complete change of policy in that connection.

"This is a sort of concentration that has been going on of late years considerably, has it not, in very large amounts?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"I don't know," said the witness.

"Mr. Baker could not say in dollars how much he had been a party to this concentration."

"I suppose you would see no harm," said Mr. Untermyer, "in having the control of the credit as represented by the control of banks and trust companies still further concentrated? Do you think that would be dangerous?"

Mr. Baker pondered the question for a time and then answered:

"I think it has gone about as far as it can go."

The Baker lawyers sitting nearby sat up in their chairs and looked interested.

"You think it would be dangerous to go farther?"

"Has Gone Far Enough."

"It must not be dangerous, but still it has gone about as far as it can go. I don't say that it would do any harm. If it got into bad hands, it would be very bad."

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"BIG TIM" SULLIVAN HOPELESSLY INSANE

NO COMPROMISE FOR REPUBLICANS

They Reject Efforts of Democrats to Get Together on Appointments.

Washington, January 10.—Efforts by Democratic Senate leaders to make an agreement with the Republican forces for a joint committee to go over President Taft's recent appointments and select certain appointments that should be confirmed by the Senate, met with failure to-day.

Attempt at a compromise was the result of the meeting of the special committee appointed by the Democratic caucus in December to evolve a method of handling the hundreds of appointments that have been sent in by the President since December 15. Leaders informally proposed to the Republicans to-day that five members be selected by each party to take up the task of "weeding out" the pending nominations. A number of Republicans were called together to consider the proposal, and promptly rejected it.

The outcome of the failure will be a renewal of the fight between the two parties next week. It is expected that an executive session of the Senate will be held Tuesday or Wednesday. The Republican forces then will insist that nominations be taken up in their regular order and that no discrimination be shown against any of the Taft nominations. A conference of Democrats will be held to-morrow to determine what action shall be taken.

Republicans declared to-day there would be no attempt to dilute against the Democrats or to keep the Senate in continuous executive session; but an attempt would be made at once to force an issue with the Democrats as to the methods of procedure upon the various appointments.

"To submit the question of nominations to a committee would require the holding of a Republican caucus," said Senator Smoot to-night. "That was not practicable and we concluded for that and other reasons that the preferable plan was to allow the nominations to be taken up in the usual way. We shall insist that the calendar be taken up in the order in which the nominations appear."

The refusal of the Republicans to make any compromise upon the Taft appointments will have the effect of halting the plan of the Democratic leaders to support the confirmation of army, navy and diplomatic nominations.

JEALOUSY TURNS MURDERER

Policeman Kills His Wife, Then Sends Bullet into Own Brain.

Newark, N. J., January 10.—While his six-year-old son, Orman, and his three-year-old daughter, Hazel, slept in the room, Edward Burke, twenty-eight, a special policeman, shot and killed his wife in their home here to-day. He then fired a bullet into his own brain. Both were dead and the children were crying when Policeman Thomas broke down the door and entered the house. Jealousy was said to be the cause of the tragedy.

Bill Reported by Hay

Washington, January 10.—Carrying \$12,129,177, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the amount appropriated last year, the army appropriation bill was reported to the House to-night by Representative Hay, of Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

One-half of the appropriation this year will be used exclusively for pay of the army. Fifty per cent increase in the salaries of army aviators is provided. For the use of the aviation corps \$15,000 is appropriated. This sum, however, is considerably less than the amount asked for.

Rates Made in London.

"The time was when we New York agents of the lines were permitted to make rates on certain articles," said Mr. Gerhardt. "Now they are made in London."

"When was that change made?" asked Representative Humphreys.

"I should say about two years ago," Mr. Gerhardt testified that with the four or five largest New York exporters to La Plata, special contracts

(Continued on Second Page.)

ONLY SAFETY IS IN PERSONNEL OF FINANCIERS

"Bad Hands" Might Wreak Great Disaster to Nation.

SITUATION NOT "COMFORTABLE"

George F. Baker, Money King, Admits That Concentration of Wealth "Has Gone Far Enough"—His Testimony Comes as Climax of Two Days' Examination.

Washington, January 10.—That the present concentration of money and credit "has gone far enough" that "in bad hands" it would have a bad effect upon the nation; that the safety in the situation lies in the personnel of the men in control, and that "present conditions are not entirely comfortable for the country" were a few of the statements made to-day by George F. Baker, master financier, as the climax of two days' examination before the House money trust committee. But Mr. Baker declared that "bad hands" could not retain control.

These statements, coming at the end of a day of routine examination, during which Mr. Baker reviewed in detail operations of himself, his bank, the First National of New York, and J. P. Morgan & Co., in the issuance of bonds, startled the committee and Mr. Baker's counsel, Foster A. Baker and John C. Spooner. The committee had gone beyond its usual hour of adjournment in order to conclude the examination of Mr. Baker to-day. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, was wading through a mass of statistics relating to bond issues handled by Mr. Baker's associates. Suddenly he paused, leaned forward in his chair and shot a question at the seventy-three-year-old financier, who, despite his long examination, was cheerful and confident.

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